

one promising project would help double current flows of oil from Canada, which is already our No. 1 trading partner.

One estimate projects that the project will create—and these are numbers the company has put forward in advancing this project—at least 20,000 high-paying jobs during the construction phase and more than 250,000 permanent jobs. It will spur more than \$100 billion in annual total expenditures in the U.S. economy. It will generate \$6.5 billion in new personal income for U.S. workers and their families, and it will stimulate nearly \$600 million in revenue for State and local governments along its route.

Federal approval is something that will cost our Nation not one penny. What it will do, however, is create assurances in markets that the energy we need to power our Nation will be there in the future, and it will be there when we need it. That in turn will help to reduce our dependence on unstable overseas regimes, hold down the cost of gasoline at the pump, and create thousands of good American jobs at a time when unemployment is still hovering at about 9 percent.

Keystone XL is just one example. Across America there are hundreds of projects like it that could be advanced with good environmental stewardship and responsible oversight, if we resolve to do it and we create the climate to do it.

Today the United States, Canada, and Mexico combined produce 75 percent of the total oil we need. We can do much more. Our Nation needs to send a signal to energy markets that the United States is committed to a policy of aggressive domestic energy development by creating a strong business environment and a pro-energy agenda, including the legal, tax, and regulatory certainty companies need in order to make the kinds of investments that will truly lessen our dependence on foreign oil.

We are at a moment in history when we can truly turn adversity into opportunity and potential into reality. I urge Members to seize this opportunity to make America stronger, safer, and more financially secure with a comprehensive approach to truly develop American energy right here at home, to meet our needs both now and for future generations. We can do it. We must do it, for the well-being of our country today and for future generations.

I thank the Chair for this opportunity, yield the floor, and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

SBIR/STTR REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2011

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. 493, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 493) to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “SBIR/STTR Reauthorization Act of 2011”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—REAUTHORIZATION OF THE SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS

- Sec. 101. Extension of termination dates.
- Sec. 102. Status of the Office of Technology.
- Sec. 103. SBIR allocation increase.
- Sec. 104. STTR allocation increase.
- Sec. 105. SBIR and STTR award levels.
- Sec. 106. Agency and program flexibility.
- Sec. 107. Elimination of Phase II invitations.
- Sec. 108. Participation by firms with substantial investment from multiple venture capital operating companies in a portion of the SBIR program.
- Sec. 109. SBIR and STTR special acquisition preference.
- Sec. 110. Collaborating with Federal laboratories and research and development centers.
- Sec. 111. Notice requirement.
- Sec. 112. Express authority for an agency to award sequential Phase II awards for SBIR or STTR funded projects.

TITLE II—OUTREACH AND COMMERCIALIZATION INITIATIVES

- Sec. 201. Rural and State outreach.
- [Sec. 202. SBIR-STEM Workforce Development Grant Pilot Program.]
- Sec. [203]202. Technical assistance for awardees.
- Sec. [204]203. Commercialization Readiness Program at Department of Defense.
- Sec. [205]204. Commercialization Readiness Pilot Program for civilian agencies.
- Sec. [206]205. Accelerating cures.
- Sec. [207]206. Federal agency engagement with SBIR and STTR awardees that have been awarded multiple Phase I awards but have not been awarded Phase II awards.

Sec. [208]207. Clarifying the definition of “Phase III”.

Sec. [209]208. Shortened period for final decisions on proposals and applications.

TITLE III—OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION

- Sec. 301. Streamlining annual evaluation requirements.
- Sec. 302. Data collection from agencies for SBIR.
- Sec. 303. Data collection from agencies for STTR.
- Sec. 304. Public database.
- Sec. 305. Government database.
- Sec. 306. Accuracy in funding base calculations.
- Sec. 307. Continued evaluation by the National Academy of Sciences.
- Sec. 308. Technology insertion reporting requirements.
- Sec. 309. Intellectual property protections.
- Sec. 310. Obtaining consent from SBIR and STTR applicants to release contact information to economic development organizations.
- Sec. 311. Pilot to allow funding for administrative, oversight, and contract processing costs.
- Sec. 312. GAO study with respect to venture capital operating company involvement.
- Sec. 313. Reducing vulnerability of SBIR and STTR programs to fraud, waste, and abuse.
- Sec. 314. Interagency policy committee.
- Sec. 315. *Simplified paperwork requirements.*

TITLE IV—POLICY DIRECTIVES

- Sec. 401. Conforming amendments to the SBIR and the STTR Policy Directives.

TITLE V—OTHER PROVISIONS

- Sec. 501. Research topics and program diversification.
- Sec. 502. Report on SBIR and STTR program goals.
- Sec. 503. Competitive selection procedures for SBIR and STTR programs.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the terms “Administration” and “Administrator” mean the Small Business Administration and the Administrator thereof, respectively;

(2) the terms “extramural budget”, “Federal agency”, “Small Business Innovation Research Program”, “SBIR”, “Small Business Technology Transfer Program”, and “STTR” have the meanings given such terms in section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638); and

(3) the term “small business concern” has the meaning given that term under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

TITLE I—REAUTHORIZATION OF THE SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATES.

(a) SBIR.—Section 9(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(m)) is amended—

(1) by striking “TERMINATION.—” and all that follows through “the authorization” and inserting “TERMINATION.—The authorization”;

(2) by striking “2008” and inserting “2019”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (2).

(b) STTR.—Section 9(n)(1)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(n)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking “IN GENERAL.—” and all that follows through “with respect” and inserting “IN GENERAL.—With respect”;

(2) by striking “2009” and inserting “2019”; and

(3) by striking clause (ii).

SEC. 102. STATUS OF THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Section 9(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(b)) is amended—